The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 44

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'68-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BY

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OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

YE PEDAGOGUE:

A BALLAD—BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Righte learned is ye Pedagogue,
Fulle apt to reade and spelle,
And eke to teache ye parts of speeche,
And strap ye urchins welle.

For as 't is meete to soake ye feete,
Ye allinge heade to mende,
Ye younker's pate to stimulate,
He beats ye other ende!

Righte lordlie is ye Pedagogue
As any turbaned Turke;
For welle to rule ye District Schoole,
It is no idle worke.

For oft Rebellion lurketh there
In breaste of secrete foes,
Of malice fulle, in waite to pulle
Ye Pedagogue his nose!

Sometimes he heares with trembling feares,
Of ye ungodlie rogue
On mischiefe bent, with felle intent
To licke ye Pedagogue!

And if ye Pedagogue be smalle,
When to ye battell led,
In suche a plighte, God sende him mighte
To breake ye rogue his heade!

Daye after daye, for little paye,
He teacheth what he can,
And bears ye yoke, to please ye folke,
And ye Committee man.

Ah! many crosses hath he borne,
And many trials founde,
Ye while he trudged ye district through,
And boarded rounde and rounde!

Ah! many a steake hath he devoured,
That, by ye taste and sight,
Was in disdaine, 't was very plaine,
Of Daye his patent righte!

Fulle solemn is ye Pedagogue,
Amonge ye noisy churls,
Yet other while he hath a smile
To give ye handsome girls;

And one,—ye fayrest mayde of all,—
To cheere his wayninge life,
Shall be, when Springe ye flowers shall bringe,
Ye Pedagogue his wife!

Miscellaneous.

FINK IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Mike Fink, a notorious buckeye hunter, was contemporary with the celebrated Davy Crockett, and his equal in all things appertaining to human prowess. It was even said that the animals in his neighborhood knew the crack of his rifle, and would take to their secret hiding places on the first intimation that Mike was about. Yet strange, though true, he was but little known beyond his immediate "settlement."

When we knew him he was an old man—the blasts of seventy winters had silvered his head and taken the elasticity from his limbs, yet in the whole of his life was Mike never worsted, except upon one occasion.

In his own language, he never ,gin in, was up to anything that traveled on two or four legs, but once.

"That once, we want," said Bill Slasher, as some dozen of us sat in the bar-room of the only tavern in the settlement.

"Gin it to us now, Mike—you've promised long enough, and you're old now, and needn't care" continued Bill.

"Right! right! Bill," said Mike, "but we'll open with a licker all around, fust, it'll kind o' save my feelin's, I reckon—.'

"Thar that's good. Better than t'other barrel, if anything!'

"Well, boys," commenced Mike, "you may talk o' your scrimmages, tight places and sich like, an abstract 'em altogether in one all mighty big 'un, and they hain't no more to be compared to the one I war in, than a dead kitten to an old she bar! I've fout all kinds of varmints, from an Indian down to a rattlesnake! and never was will'n to quit fast, but this once—and 'twas with a bull!

"You see, boys, it was an awful hot day in August, and I war nigh runnin' off into pure *ile,* when I war thinkin' that a dip in the creek mout save me. Well thar was a mighty nice place in old deacon Smith's medder for that particular bizziness. So I went down amongst the bushes to unharness. I jist hauled the old red shirt over my head, and war thinkin how scrumptious a feller of my size would feel a wallerin' round in that ar water, and was jest 'bout goin' in, when I seed the old Deacon's bull a marking a bee-line to whar I stood.

"I know'd the old cuss, for he'd skar'd more people than all the parsons of the settlement, and cum mighty near kill'n a few. Thinks I, Mike you're in rather a tight place—get your fixin's on or he'll be a drivin' them big horns o' his in your bowels afor that time! Well you'll hev to try the old varmint naked, I reckon.

"The Bull war on one side of the creek and I on the t'other, and the way he made the "sile" fly for a while, as if he war a diggin' my grave, war distressin'!

"Come on, ye bellerin' old hethin," said I, "and don't be standin thar; for, as the old Deacon says o' the devil, yer not comely to look on."

"This kind o' reach'd his understandin', and made him more wishious; for he hoofed a little like, and made a drive. And as I don't like to stand in any body's way, I gin him plenty of sea-room! So he kind o' passed by me and come out on t'other side; and, as the captain o' the Mud Swamp Rangers would say "bout face for ,nother charge.'

"Though I war ready for ,em this time, he come mighty nigh runnin' foul o' me! So I made up my mind the next time he went out he wouldn't be alone. So when he passed, I caught his tail, and he pull'd me to the 'sile,' and as soon as we war both at top of the bank, old brindle, stopped and wer about comin' round again when I begin pullin' t'other way.

"Well, I recken this kind o' riled him' for he fust stood stock still and looked at me for a spell, and then commenced pawin' and bellerin', and the way he made his hind gearin' play in the air, war beautiful!

"But it warn't no use, he couldn't tech me, so he kind o' stopped to get wind for suthin' devlish, as I *jedged* by the way he started! By this time I had made up my mind to stick to his tail as long as it stuck to his backbone! I didn't like to hollor for help, nuther, kase it war agin my principles and then the deacon had preachin' at his house and it wasn't far off nuther.

"I knowed if he hern the noise, the bull congregation would come down; and as I warn't a married man, and had a kind o' hankering arter a gal that where there, I didn't feel as if I would like to be seen in that ar predicament.

"So, says I, "you old sarpent, do your cussedest!" And so he did; for he drug me over every briar and stum in the field, until I war sweatin" and bleedin" like a fat bear with a pack o' hounds at his heals.—And my name aint Mike Fink, if the old critter's tail and I didn't blow sometimes at a dead level with the varmint's back."

"So you may kalkelate we made good time. Bimeby he slakened a little, and then I had 'im for a spell, for I jist drapped behind a stump and thar snubbed the critter! Now, says I "you'll pull up this 'ere white oak or break yer taill or just hold on a bit till I blow!"

"Well, while I was sittin' thar, an idea struck me that I had better be a getten out o' of this in some way. But how, adzadkly, was the pint! If I let go and run he'd be a foul o' me sure.

"So looking at the matter in all its bearings, I cum to the conclusion that I'd better let somebody know war I was! So I gin al yell louder than a locomotive whistle, and it wasn't long afore I seed the Deacon's two dogs a comin down like as if they war seein' which could get there fust.

"I knowed who they were arter—they'd jine the bull again me, I war sartain, for they war orful wenemous and had a spite agin me.

"So, says I, "old brindle, as riden is as cheap as walken, on this route if you have no objections, I'll jist take a deck passage on that ar back o' yourn!" So I wasn't long in gettin' astride of him, and then if you'd bin thar you'd 'ave sworn thar warn't nothing human in that ar mix! the sile flew so orfully as the critter and I rolled round the field—one dog on one side and one on the t'other tryin' to clinch my feet.

"I prayed and cuss'd and cuss'd and prayed, until I couldn't tell which I did last—and neither warn't of any use, they wore so orfully mixed up.

"Well, I reckon I rid about an hour this way, when old brindle thought it time to stop and take in a supply o' wind and cool off a little! So when we got around to a tree that stood thar, he nat'rally halted.

"Now," says I, 'old boy, you'll lose one passenger sartain!" So I jist clum upon a branch, kalkelatin' to roost till I started, afore I'd round in that ar way any longer.

"I war a makin tracks for the top of the tree, when I heard sumthin' a makin' an orful bussin' over head. I kinder looked up and if there warn't—well there's no use a swearin" now, it war the biggest hornet's nest ever built!"

"You'll 'gin in' now, I reckon, Mike, kase thar's no help for you? But an idea struck me then, that I'd stand a heap better chance a riden the old bull than where I war. Says I, "old feller, if you'll hold on' I'll ride to the next station, anyhow, let that be where it will!"

"So I jist drapped aboard agin, and looked aloft to see what I'd gain in changin' quarters; and gentlemen, I'm a liar if thar warn't nigh a half bushel of stingin' varmints ready to pitch into me when the word "go' wes given!

"Well, I reckon they got it; for all hands started for our company! Some on 'em bit the dogs—about a quart struck me, and the rest charged on old brindle.

"This time the dogs led off fust, "dead' beat for the old deacon's and as soon as old brindle and I could get under the way, we fo'lowed! And as I war only a deck passenger, and had nothin' to do with steerin' the craft, I swow if I had we shouldn't have run that channel, anyhow!

"But, as I said afore, the dogs took the lead—brindle and I next and the hornets dre'kly arter. The dogs yellin'—brindle bellerin' and the hornets buzzin' and stingin'! I didn't say nothin' for it worn't no use.

"Well, we'd got about two hundred yards from the house when the old deacon heard us and come out. I seed him hold up his hand and turn white. I reckon he was prayin' then, for he didn't expect to be called for so soon, and it wasn't long, afore the hull congregation, men, women and children, cum out, and then all hands went to yellin'!

"None of 'em had the fust notion that brindle and I belonged to this world. I just turned my head and passed the hull congregation! I seed the run would be up soon, for brindle couldn't turn an inch from a fence that stood dead ahead.

"Well, we reached that fence and I went a-shore, over the old critter's head, landin' on t'other side and lay their stuned. It warn't long afore some of 'em as war not so scared, cum round to see what I war! For all hands kalkelated that the bull and I belonged together! But when brindle walked off by himself, they seed how it war, and one of 'em said "Mike Fink has got the must of the scrimmage once in his life!"

"Gentlemen, from that day I drapped the courtin' buzziness and never spoke to a gal since! And whee my hunt is up on this yearth, thar won't be any more Finks! and its all owin' to deacon Smith's Brindle Bull!"

KISSING.

Josh Billings gives a second essay on this subject:

I have written essays on kissing before this one, and they didn't satisfy me, nor dew I think this one will, for the more a man undertakes tew tell about a kiss, the more he will reduce his ignorance tew a science.

You kant analize a kiss enny more than you kan the breath ov a flower. You kant tell what makes a kiss taste so good enny more than you kan a peach.

Enny man who kan set down, where it is cool, and tell how a kiss tastes, hain't got enny more real flavor tew his mouth than a knot hole haz. Such a phellow wouldn't hesitate tew deskribe Paradise as a fust rate place for garden sass.

The only way tew deskribe a kiss is tew take one, and then set down, awl alone, out ov the draft, and smack your lips.

If yu kant satisfy yourself how a kiss tastes without taking another one, how on arth ken you define it tew the next man.

I have heard writers talk about the egstatick bliss there was in a kiss, and they really seemed tew think they knew all about it, but there are the same kind ov folks who perspire and cry when they read poetry, and they fall to writing sum ov their own, and think they hav found out how.

I want it understood that I am talking about pure emotional kissing, that is born in the heart, and flies tew the lips, like a humming bird tew the roost.

I am not talking about you lazy, milk and molasses kissing, that daubs the face of enny body, nor yure savage bite, that goes around, like a roaring lion, in search ov sumthing to eat.

Kissing an unwilling pair ov lips, iz az mean a victory, az robbing a bird's nest, and kissing too willing ones, iz about az unfragrant a recreation, az making boquets, out ov dandelions.

The kind ov kissing that I am talking about iz the kind that must do it, or spile.

If you sarch the records ever so lively, yu kant find the author ov the fust kiss; kissing, lik much other good things, iz annonymous.

But thare iz such a nature in it, sitch a wourld ov language without words, sitch a heap ov pathos without fuss, so much honey, and so little water, so cheap, so sudden, and so neat a mode ov striking up an acquaintance, that I considder it a good purchase, that Adam giv, and got, the fust kiss.

Who kan imagin a greater lump ov earthly bliss, reduced tew a finer thing, than kissing the only woman on earth, in the garden of Eden.

Adam wan't the man, I don't beleave, tew pass sich a hand.

I may be wrong in mi konklusions, but if enny bodily kan date kissing further back, I would like tew see them do it.

I don't know whether the old stoick philosphers ever kist enny body or not, if they did, they probably did it, lik drawing a thereom on a black board, more for the purpose of proving sumthing else.

I do hate to see this delightful and invigoration beverage adulterated, it is nektar for the gods, but I am often obliged tew stand still, and see kissing did, and not say a word, that haint got enny more novelty, nor meaning in it, than throwing stones tew a mark.

I saw two maiden ladys kiss yesterday on the north side of Penn square, 5 times in less than 10 minnitts; they kist every time they bid each other farewell, and then immediately thought uv sumthing else they hadn't sed. I couldn't tell for the life ov me whether the kissing waz the effekt ov what they sed, or what they sed waz the effekt ov the kissing. It waz a which, and tother, scene.

Cross-match kissing iz undoubtedly the strength of the game. It iz trew thare iz no statu regulasion against two females kissing each other, but I don't think thare iz much pardon for it, unless it iz done to keep tools in order; and two men kissing each other is prima face evidence ov dead betely.,

Kissing that passes from parent to child, and back again seems tew be az necessary az shinplasters, to do bizziness with; and kissing that husbands give and take iz simply gathered ripe fruit from one's own plumb tree, that would otherwise drop oph, or be stolen.

Therefore I am driven tew konclude, tew get out ov the corner, that mi remarks has chased me into, that the ile ov a kiss is only tew be had once in a phellow's life, in the original package, and that iz when. * *

Not tew waste the time ov the reader, I hav thought best not tew finish the abuv sentence, hopinn that their aint no person ov a good edukashun, and decent memory, but what kan reckolekt the time which I refer to, without enny ov mi help.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

There is nothing that helps a place along so rapidly as a proper exhibition of public spirit on the part of its citizens—especially of that portion of them who, from their wealth or the magnitude of their business operations, are in a position to make their influence felt for good or ill in the community. A man may be born, grow up, and pass through life and die in a place, and yet that place never received one particle of benefit from his existence. He might as well never have lived. A turnip or a cabbage would exert just as favorable an influence on the public mind as he does. He exists, breathes, vegetates—makes money, perhaps, invests it where it will pay the best—and dies at last, and leaves his wealth, and that is all, to remind any one that he ever lived. He did nothing to build up the place he called his home, he suggested no improvements, nor made any himself, and only thought how he could add a dollar to his bank account, or make his investments pay better than they had done before.

On the other hand, are men who realize that life is given for some better purpose than the mere hoarding of money. They believe that they have public as well as private duties to perform, and a portion, at least, of the wealth which they accumulate belongs, in some sense, to the community among whom it is accumulated. With this end in view, they seek investments at home instead of going abroad; they purchase land and improve it; they erect dwelling houses and thus encourage immigration from other places; they enlarge their own business as fast as good judgement would seem to dictate, and give employment to as many mechanics as possible; they encourage others to enlarge their operations by loaning them means or furnishing increased accommodations in the way of buildings or machinery. In these and many other ways they contribute to the growth and prosperity of the community to which they form a part. They give liberally in aid of the charitable and religious organizations of the place, and do it cheerfully, as though it were a pleasure rather than a mere duty. Such men are a blessing in the community. Their influence is like that of the sun and rain upon vegetation. Everything seems to smile all about them; their path is marked with beauty and flowers seem to spring up beneath their very feet.

And the influence of such men is not confined merely to what they do themselves. Man is an imitative creature. He is always seeking for models, and apt to follow them, be they good or bad. Genuine original men are scarce. Therefore he who sets a good example not only benefits his race by what he does himself, but he stimulates others to do good likewise, and the influence thus set in motion goes on extending until it compasses the whole earth, perhaps. No man can tell when or where his influence will end, nor what form it will eventually put on. Now a public spirited man becomes a motive power, to propel those around him who are capable of any motion at all.

Some men are not. They are born to fill a small circle, and they cannot fill a large one. Public spirit is not to be expected of such. They are mile-stones on the road to point the way they never travel themselves. thus they serve their purpose, doubtless, but their position is not to be envied by live men, who have higher ideas of life. We have known some such men, of whom it may be said they are fifty years behind the age. They are contented in the possession of personal comfort and ease; their thoughts are never troubled about public improvements, except it be fear that they may be taxed to pay for them. What was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them.

One can conceive what a place would be if entirely controlled, by such men—a Sleepy Hollow kind of paradise, devoted to the past, untroubled about the present, and never even dreaming of the future. If such men ruled the world, always, telegraphs and labor saving machines would be unknown, and all would eventually relapse into barbarism.

It is a duty men owe to themselves and their fellow men to encourage a liberal spirit. It is the opponent of selfishness; enlarges the heart and makes the world better and more fit for the residence of beings with souls. It increases the great sum of human happiness, and promotes the best good of the community and the world. A public spirited man is generally a safe guide to follow in matters affecting the temporal as well as spiritual good of the human race.—[Lynn (Mass.) Reporter.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON LOVE.

The following is from a recent sermon by the pastor of Plymouth church:

On earth there is nothing more beautiful than the first breaking of young, strong, new, true love. No flower that ever blos-omed, however fair; nor fragrance that any flower ever emitted, however sweet; no bravery of the sky; no witchery of art; nothing that man ever invented or imagined, is to be compared with the hours of dawning love in the young soul. And it is a shame that men should be taught to be ashamed of that which is the prophecy of their highest being and glory. Alas, that it should ever perish in the using! Alas, that men should not know that to endure it they must rise higher, since it is only by growing into its full and later disclosures that it may be saved from quick mortality. It must grow or die; for that which suffices for a beginning is not enough for all, and for all time.

Love, therefore, should be a school master, carrying its pupils up from room to room, through the whole university of the mind. As the lower begins first, it ends first. The higher, beginning latest, lasts the longest.

And, hence, true affection is strongest in the latter periods of being. Perhaps it is less stimulating than young love, but the popular impression that we love strongest when we love earliest is not found it truth or analogy. No one knows the whole lore of love, that does not know how to love with reason, the imagination and all the moral sentiments. It is the most interior school that the soul can know. Men may know how to deal with numbers and solve problems; but that is the rarest, the innermost, the deepest knowledge that comes with loving by all the parts and faculties of the soul.

They only can love greatly or fruitfully who are good, since the line, the direction is from the flesh toward the spirit. It is from the low toward the high. It is from the substantial toward the invisible. And none can truly love except those whose life is the unfolding of their whole nature on the plan of Christianity.

How pitiful it is to see men build too low! I cannot bear to see the young gathering together and building their nests as the birds do. On my lawn I see the larks and other birds building in the grass, and know that before the young are fledged the remorseless mower, with revolving strokes, will sweep the ground, and the nests will be utterly destroyed, and the young cut and wasted. And do I not see men building their nests just so? Do I not see love beginning to nestle in the flowers? But the flowers themselves are rooted in the dirt down low, close to the foot that easily shall crush them.

I mourn when I see a mother loving her children for time, for time only. I mourn when I see two natures that should be eternally affianced, loving each other within the horizons of time. There must be something higher than the circlings of this world. No love is fit to be called by the name of love that has not in it something of the other world, and much of immortality. It must have in it faith and hope. It must be a love that is served by the reason, by the imagination, by all that there is in the soul.

AN ANECDOTE WORTH PRESERVING.—A Paris correspondent guarantees the following: "A Frenchman, a prisoner in Edinburgh, having managed to escape, took refuge in the powder magazine. When the authorities wished to seize him, they found him sitting on a barrel with a lighted match, and threatening to blow up the town. The authorities reflected prudently, and the result of their deliberations was that it would be better to starve the Frenchman out. But they reckoned without their prisoner, who loved good cheer, and was determined to live well. In consequence he called out that he would blow the town to pieces if he did not get three meals a day; he would write out the bill of fare. Sawney succumbed and the demands of the prisoner went on increasing. Sometimes he had a serenade under his window; then a review of the garrison; afterwards a sham fight, in which the troops representing the French army beat the Highlanders. At last he exacted that every Sabbath morning, before breakfast, the Lord Provost, in full uniform, should make his appearance and read him an address. This lasted until the allies entered Paris."

WORDS FOR BOYS TO REMEMBER.—Liberty is the right to do whatever you wish, without interfering with the rights of others.

Save your money, and you will find it one of the most useful friends.

Never give trouble to your mother or father.

Take care of your pennies and they will grow to dollars.

Intemperance is the curse of nearly all the trouble in this world, beware of strong drink.

The poorest boy, if he be industrious, honest and saving, may reach the highest honor in the land.

Never be cruel to a dumb animal, remember it has no power to tell how much it suffers.

Honesty is always the best policy.

WEDDING RINGS.

There is no ornament made by the goldsmith that has so interesting a history as the ring. From the remotest antiquity it has been in use. Signet rings were used in Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek and Roman times. Their devices preceded, and to some extent did the work of the modern heraldic distinctions. Rings were used as symbols of honor, or types of reconciliation, as in the affecting narrative of the prodigal son:—"Bring forth the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his finger."

While many articles of jewelry serve but to trickle out beauty, or supply the place of it, the finger ring, and especially the wedding ring, serves a nobler purpose. It is a little circlet of joy, and memory, and pleasant thoughts calling up tender recollections and solemn incidents. Its material of pure, plain gold suggests both the purity and durability of wedded love. Just as gold does not corrode, and lasts longer than any other metal, so should conjugal affection resist the corroding of angry passions, and the fret of daily anxieties. It should grow brighter with age and use.

And then the circular form tells of endless deeds of kindness, running in the daily round of life without flaw; smooth and strong should be the bond that unites two hearts, so that it may not be a fetter to gall nor a film to break. Look at your wedding ring, your wife, and let it be your monitor to suggest all this. And even though it is no longer the fashion to inscribe it with quaint devices or loving words, it will be eloquent to you; and none the less that your tears have sometimes fallen on it. They have not marred the gold or broken the circle. Sometimes they have made both dearer.

And you, O mourning widow, weeping a good man's loss, your wedding ring, whether it is now enameled with black, or kept in its pristine brightness, what a doubly precious memorial to you has that little round of plain gold become? It links your thoughts now with heaven. It is the pledge of a spiritual bond here, to be renewed hereafter. It tells, according to a favorite couplet of our ancestors, that

"Death never parts."
"Two loving hearts."

However much, then, we may condemn tawdry ornaments in general, let us consider the wedding ring as possessing a significance deep and even solemn. Its value is in what it typifies. Brilliant gems of rarest setting cannot make more precious the golden link of love.

KEEP WARM AND SAVE YOUR LIFE

Within thirty days from to-day there will be many deaths which might be prevented by warmer clothing. Many a fatal case of dysentery is caused by the want of a woolen undershirt, or of an extra blanket at night. The sudden changes of temperature which occur at this season of the year are very trying to the constitution. People with weak lungs quickly feel the effect of them. Frequently the themometer falls many degrees within a few hours. Not only the feeble, but robust and strong persons suffer from such great variations of temperature. When the weather grows cold rapidly, the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, and the result frequently is a bad cold, which may hold on all winter and terminate in consumption, or a fatal attack of dysentery, or that dreadful disease, typhoid fever.

If the day seems ever so warm and bright it is much safer to wear plenty of underclothing at this season. In the evenings the dews fall, and it grows chilly very suddenly. At all times, even when it feels the warmest one experiences the difference which is so marked, between the autumn atmosphere and that of the summer. There is something more than the mere difference of temperature, and it may be in the electricity. An occasional fire in a room dries the walls and purifies the atmosphere. A little timely attention to all these things would prevent a great deal of the disease and suffering which are among the ills to which humanity is liable.

There are many ready-made coffins at the cabinet shops and undertakers—little, short, tiny coffins—which are going to be filled up soon by little children—some of them as sweet, beautiful little children as anybody's but your own; and just to think of it, these coffins might be left empty, and the little children might be left in their homes to play, and to frolic, and make those homes bright, if only warm shoes and stockings, which would keep little feet dry, and warm clothes and soft woolen blankets were more plenty.

Do not bother yourself to hunt up a missionary. Be sure that whenever you send a pair of warm shoes to a needy little child, a good enough missionary, though you do not see him, always travels inside of them. In warming feet and warming bodies you warm hearts also; and, besides, it warms your own heart to do this.

HOME POLITENESS.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your best, your very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with "your never minds—don't think of it—I don't care at all." If a husband does it, he gets a frown! if a child he is chastised.

Ah! these are little things, say you! They tell mightily on the heart, let us assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologize for—never thinks of such matters—everything is all right"—cold supper—cold room—crying children—perfectly comfortable."

Goes home, his wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and worked her life almost out. "Don't see why things can't be kept in better order—there never were such cross children before." No apologies except away from home.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely the golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or "You are very kind." Doubly, yes, thrice sweet from the lips we love, when heart-smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of our welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before your request is half spoken? Then, with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness. Give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

Again we say unto all—be polite.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mnts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

We have often been shocked by the reckless disregard which many persons manifest for the fulfillment of their promises. They are ever ready to make engagements for the future, but when the time arrives for their fulfillment, they seem to have forgotten it entirely—or at least to treat them as though they involve no obligation whatever.

Such conduct is highly injurious in its influence on society, inasmuch as it necessarily tends to destroy that confidence of man in man which is so essential to the happiness of community. It is especially detrimental to the interests of the individual himself who is guilty of it, as he thereby forfeits the confidence and respect of his fellows. His word accordingly, is not relied upon, and he is obliged to suffer all the unhappy consequences. This singular and injurious habit is one of the most inexcusable of which any one can be guilty. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, there is no absolute necessity whatever, for any one to break his word.

No one should ever make a promise unless he looks well into the circumstances beforehand, and has every reason to believe that it will be in his power to fulfill his promise, and whenever a promise has once been made, it should be his fixed determination to keep it; and with a peculiar reference to this, his subsequent conduct should be shaped.

Were this course faithfully pursued, not only would the serious evils resulting from a discharge of one's word be avoided, but also the confidence of those around speedily gained and enjoyed, and a character thereby eventually established that will be of more value than 'ermine' gold or princely diadem.'

HE THOUGHT HE NEVER PRAYED.

The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place.

When he approaced, Mr. Kilpin said:

"Good-morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for."

"Oh! sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think."

"I do not know you, but I saw you last night when you were going home from work and I have been waiting some time to see you."

"Sir, you are mistaken—it could not have been me. I never saw you in my life before that I know of."

"Well, my friend," said Mr. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night."

"Now, I assure you that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life."

"Oh!" said Mr. Kilpin, "if God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes and ruin your soul."

The man turned pale, and trembling, said:

"Do you call that prayer? I did, I did."

"Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and may God in his mercy hear your prayer."

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his conversion to God.—*The Christian.*

HOW TO SUCCEED.

One of the largest and most successful shoe manufacturers of Lynn worked seven years upon his seat to get a capital of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, with which he commenced business. His earnings during these years were just five dollars a week—two hundred and fifty dollars a year. He paid two dollars a week for board, and made one dollar to pay all other expenses, thus saving one hundred and four dollars each year, which, with the interest added and small amounts gained in trade, amounted in seven years to the sum above named. The first year in business he cleared five hundred dollars, the second a thousand, and the third two thousand—all the time cutting his own shoes, and keeping his personal expenses down to the old sum—three dollars per week. As his means increased his operations enlarged, and for several years past he has done a very large and successful business, and is known as one of the best and most liberal of the citizens of Lynn, giving large sums to charitable purposes. During the year 1867 he did a business of $300,000, the profits of which were $40,000, and the total loss, by bad debts, one case of boots worth $150.

DIDN'T WANT CURLEW.

The Salt Lake *Vedette* says: "A wayfarer dropped into the Occidental Hotel in this place on Tuesday to get a square meal. Having planted himself in a chair at one of the tables he was confronted by the waiter with:

"'What'll you have?' The hungry, one fastened his eyes on the *attache le soup* and said:

"'What have you that's good?

"'Oh! we've roast beef, corned beef, roast m

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868.

WHAT IS IT?

What is it that induces the mechanics and laboring men of this country to cast their votes and fortunes with the Republican party? What has that party ever done for them? It the answer is that they favor a high protective tariff, the reply is simply that high protective tariffs never benefited, and never will benefit the mechanic and laboring man. It is only the manufacturers who are benefitted by legislation of this kind. They amass fortunes, but the men employed by them never do. Their wages are not increased in proportion to the per centage of protection, and in the end, as consumers, they pay the taxation of the country upon which the Iron and Cotton and woolen manufacturers thrive. When will the working classes learn wisdom? When will they learn to protect themselves against the iniquities of Republican legislation, which while it professes to be favorable to them, is their worst enemy. The whole scope and tendency of Republican legislation is to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer," and, sooner, or later, this truth will penetrate the mind of the multitude.—*Morning Patriot.*

The above is a specimen of the balderdash with which copperhead papers attempt to deceive the honest laboring man. "What has the Republican party ever done for them?" It has passed homestead and exemption laws, it has given laboring men free homes, it has protected them from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, it exempts them from national taxes, while the copperhead party has just been defeated in the attempt to tax the poor man's last dollar at the same rate with the rich man's luxuries. Are these no reasons why the laboring man should act and vote with the Republican party? What is it to day that gives the laboring man two dollars per day but the tariff upon foreign manufactures, which stimulates manufactures at home and creates a demand for labor. Under Democratic free-trade rule the laboring man got from 40 to 50 cts. per day and James Buchanan, one of the lights of Democracy while he lived, made at least one elaborate speech in which he advocated such laws as would bring the wages of the laboring man down to TEN CENTS a day; it was on this account that he was deservedly dubbed TEN CENT Jimmy, an opprobrious appellation that stuck to him as long as he lived. The copperhead party has not yet ceased to defend the cause of the late rebellion which advocated the bringing of slave labor into competetion with free labor all over the country and which held the infamous doctrine that CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR. Does the *Patriot* suppose that the laboring men of the nation are so ignorant as not to know or so forgetful as not to remember these things? Are not these the best of reasons why the laboring man should cast his fortunes with the Republican party. Does the *Patriot* forget that Gen. Grant a laboring man from among the people has just been elected President of the United States by the Republican party and that the copperhead party had placed in nomination for the same office a proud, rich, New York aristocrat? If it does, the laboring men do, not forget. The laboring man remembers that in almost every Southern State under Democratic rule the possession of a certain amount of property was required to qualify a man to vote and that under such laws the laboring man was disfranchised. He remembers also that in the same place under the same Democratic rule free schools were not permitted and the poor man and his children were kept in ignorance. He knows that the Republican party has always been the advocate of the extension of the right of suffrage and of free schools wherein the poorest might be educated and be given an equal chance in the race of life. The *Patriot* asks "when will the laboring men learn to protect themselves?" We answer the laboring men have already learned to protect themselves. And we further give notice to the *Patriot* and all like it that the more the laboring man learns the less likely will he be to cast his fortunes with the copperhead party.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In our news columns will be found the opinions and preferences of a number of our cotemporaries upon this important subject. A number of good and able men are announced as candidates. Gov. Curtin we understand will not be in the field, and we see it stated that William H. Kemble has withdrawn. Among the candidates named, all good and able men, we find the name of our neighbor Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon to whose many noble qualities of mind and heart we would bear cheerful testimony. His legal acumen, combined with eminent ability, sterling integrity and broad and liberal culture give him a high rank among the candidates named.

But we think the sixteenth district has a man second to none in the State for eminent ability and fitness for the position. We refer to Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg. A ripe scholar, distinguished for talent and ability, intimately acquainted with all the machinery of our Government, having served with distinction in the lower house, thoroughly devoted to the interests of his native State, and intimately acquainted therewith, he is pre-eminently qualified to fill the high and responsible position of United States Senator, with honor to himself and credit to his State. The Republican party has been so lavish in her bestowment of offices of honor and trust upon recruits from the ranks of the Democracy that many of our own party begin to ask whether the original Republicans are to be entirely ignored. Let us now reward one who has *always stood by the interests* of his State, whose Republicanism is as old as the party and whose integrity and ability have already given him a national reputation. His popularity and ability combined with his indefatigable industry would soon bring him forward as one of the leaders of the Senate. Pennsylvania has many able men well qualified to fill the position but Hon. Edward McPherson stands second to none of them.

THE copperheads are proposing an extraordinary piece of magnanimity. They propose that their electors shall cast their vote also for Grant and Colfax in the electoral college. This is decidedly cool after the abuse they have heaped upon them. But their magnanimity comes a little too late. Their help is not needed and would not be offered if it were. If they hope to buy up Grant by such cheap compliments they will find themselves badly mistaken. He has fought rebels and their sympathisers too long to be caught napping now. They can save their breath and their votes. Grant is square on the Republican platform and will conduct his administration in accordance therewith.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Mr. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, are named for the speakership of the forty-first House of Representatives. Both are able men and expert parliamentarians. Mr. Blaine is the candidate of the more progressive party, and Mr. Dawes of the more cautious portion. Mr. Dawes is, we believe, the oldest member of the House, though he is yet a young man.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

In our local columns will be found the resolutions offered at the meeting on Tuesday night. With the exception of the 4th and 5th they are fully and heartily endorsed by every Republican in the county. The 5th may not be specially objectionable, as we all admire Gov. Geary, but it is a little premature to attempt to commit the Republicans of Bedford County without giving them a chance to indicate their choice, for which there is abundant time before the nomination for our next Governor can be made. The 5th resolution is highly objectionable. Not only have we a candidate for United States Senator in our own district, Hon. Edward McPherson than whom there is no better in the State, and to whom it would be an unpardonable lack of courtesy, but the great majority of our people are unqualifiedly in favor of him as their candidate. Again, even the leading Republicans of the county were not consulted at all; the resolutions were prepared apparently by a single individual, the committee appointed and the resolutions sprung upon the meeting, the writer of them quickly moving their adoption almost before the Chairman of his committee was done reading them.

We have been unable to find a single republican outside of the parties managing the affair, who either consents to or in any way approves of the resolution. The Republicans of Bedford County cannot allow any single individual to commit them or their representative to any man for United States Senator. With all due respect and the highest personal esteem for Hon. John Scott, admiring his ability and honoring his integrity the Republicans of Bedford County cannot and do not endorse him as their first choice for United States Senator nor will they regard their Assemblyman as in any way bound or committed by the resolution referred to. We hope the chairman of the County Committee will hereafter take charge of these meetings as usual and prevent any future unfortunate occurences of this kind.

NOW that Grant, is elected, he is already beset with a host of borers for office and self constituted advisers. We have no means of ascertaining how many of these disinterested parties have joined their interests and fortunes with the Republican party since 1864, but we have no doubt that there is a considerable sprinkling of this class. Be this as it may we earnestly hope that the General will be as reticent with regard to his cabinet as he has heretofore been on other matters; and if he would make a list of the applicants for office and refuse absolutely to appoint any one who applies before the 4th of March next he would do the country a service second only to his achievements in the field. American politics has been so degraded and corrupted by the inordinate greed for office in all parties that it is high time that some one possessing the reticence and firmness of Grant should inaugurate a reform. The Republican party has not only its own legitimate share of this class, but ever since the scales began to turn in the dark days of the rebellion and indicate with some degree of certainty to which side final victory inclined, she has had daily and hourly recruits to this army of cormorants and the latest comers invariably clamor longest and loudest. We hope to see not only his cabinet but all Gen. Grant's other appointments made on the ground alone of fitness for the position to which they are assigned. We hope to see Jenckes, civil service bill speedily become a law and make appointments because of fitness the rule instead of the exception.

SOME of the copperheads are in great tribulation over an alleged falling off in the vote of the State since the October election. The fact is the November vote is larger than that of October. It is however quite natural that the cops should, without examining the official returns, suppose there had been a falling off. They know very well that the thousands of cops that had been imported from New York and other places for the October elections, had been obliged to go home in order to save their own States. Beside the increased Republican majority was calculated to mislead them, until by a careful examination they had ascertained that any falling off in the copperhead vote always showed a corresponding Republican gain. This was certainly not very gratifying to the cops, but it accounted for the discrepancy in their vote and showed clearly that quite a number of Democrats in every portion of the State were so disgusted with the revolutionary, repudiation platform and its candidates, that they voted straight for Grant, Colfax and peace. Possess your souls in patience cops, unless you change your principles and your leaders, there are more and worse disappointments in store for you.

KENTUCKY is the banner State of the Democracy or rather of the rebels. An illustration of copperhead toleration and devotion to freedom was given there a few days ago. The Republicans of Lexington held a large meeting to celebrate the election of Grant and Colfax. The next day all the principal Union men who took part in the meeting were notified to leave the State within thirty days on pain of death. Such is copperhead toleration where they have power. Yet they proclaim themselves the special guardians of Constitutional liberty. It ill becomes such a party to talk about intolerance. What a howl we should hear if such things were done in Ohio, Illinois or Massachusetts? In Kentucky, under rebel rule, it is all right if only Union men suffer. If but a single Ku-Klux murderer were arrested and punished there, we would hear cries loud and long of radical tyrranny and oppression, verily it makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

WE see the names of J. Lothrop Motley and George Bancroft, our distinguished historians, mentioned as likely, one or the other to be appointed Secretary of State in Grant's cabinet. Such appointments as these would do honor to Grant and reflect credit on our country. Either of the distinguished gentlemen would be well fitted to discharge with credit to himself and his country the high duties of that responsible position.

THE Director of the Bureau of Statistics is preparing an elaborate report upon taxation in the United States. It will exhibit the Federal, State, county, township, and corporation taxes, in detail, throughout the country. The total sum of these various revenues now exceeds $700,000,000 per annum. The report embraces the statistics of 37 States, 2,159 counties, and a still larger number of municipalities.

ALL the recent accounts from Spain agree that the Republican party is rapidly gaining ground. There is not one among all the foreign princes that have been named as candidates for the throne who inspired the people at large with confidence in a better future. A lasting peace, it is thought, will be best secured either by the establishment of a republic or by the election of a native Spaniard, like Espartero, as king.

We trust that our Legislature will adopt a stringent law with reference to the crime of throwing railroad trains off the track. We do not believe in capital punishment, but we are half afraid that, in view of a brutal, fiendish, and far-reaching crime like this, we should be open to conviction. Modern society shows at times a singular tendency to the perpetration of certain crimes. In England, a few years ago, there was a mania for garroting. The Parliament decreed that any one detected in this act should receive thirty or sixty lashes. Garroting ceased. The rascals did not so much object to being locked up in prison, with good quarters, raiment, food, and moderate labor; but when it came to sharp and stinging stripes upon their bare shoulders it was quite another thing. How would it do for the Legislature to give some of these train-destroying villians a good long term of imprisonment and periodical floggings.?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We are glad to learn that the *Tribune* is at last open to conviction with regard to the necessity for capital punishment. The visionary, humanitarian schemes of some of our modern philanthropists would show all mercy to criminals and none to society. The *Tribune* has long been an advocate of the abolition of capital punishment. We are glad to perceive that it is waking up to the fact that nothing less than that will protect society from brutal and fiendish crimes such as are here referred to. In case of murder whether of one or a dozen human beings, no less punishment than death will give any reasonable protection to society.

LATE New-Orleans newspapers say that since the election, business is improving, and that the prospects, for a lively season are promising. It is announced that about 150,000 bales of cotton have been received at that port, against 40,000 at the same period last year.

THE Republican gain in Bedford County over the October election is 183, the copperhead majority in October being 394 and in November only 211. Well done for the Republicans of Bedford County. Stick to the work and Bedford County will yet be redeemed.

THE latest news, in regard to our toady Minister Reverdy Johnson, is that he has been repudiated by the Administration. That is certainly the unkindest cut of all—to be repudiated by Andy Johnson! surely he will have need of meekness and resignation now.

THE Republican majority for Grant in Pennsylvania is now fixed by the official returns at 28,898 a gain since the October election of 19,221.

UNITED STATES SENATOR—Opinions of the Press.

[*From the Huntington Journal.*]

While we are willing to admit that Pennsylvania has scores of men who are eminently fitted for the United States Senatorship, and who would be capable and worthy representatives of the second State in the Union, we trust that we are entirely free from sectional prejudice or personal bias, when we say that amongst the gifted and talented of land, there is no one more cabable, no one more worthy, and most certainly no one whose election would render more universal satisfaction, or reflect more brilliant honor upon the name of the Republican party, and of the Commonwealth, than would that of the Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon.

Let the members of our Legislature in the discharge of this important duty, look, and look only, to the *capacity integrity* and *fitness* of aspersants. The people of the great Commonwealth, honest and loyal, demand this at their hands.

[*From the Millersburg Register.*]

Looking about for a candidate that has had the experience and possesses the qualifications and talents to fill that office creditably to the State; and also taking into consideration the locality, we think that the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of the Erie district, should be the Republican candidate for that office. Mr. Scofield is a Radical Republican, and one of the ablest members of Congress from Pennsylvania—and ranks indeed with the ablest men in that body. He has served his constituents with great ability, and reflected honor upon the Commonwealth. He has a national as well as a State reputation. He is in the prime of life and in the full vigor of manhood and talent.

[*From the Meadville Republican.*]

We have spoken many times of Galusha A. Grow's services to the country in the past. His record is one of undeviating fidelity to Republican principles. Among the faithless he has ever stood faithful, while not a single blemish exists against his private or public life. Twelve years of experience in Congress during the most memorable period of our country's existence has prepared him for service where he would reflect credit upon our Commonwealth. Without disparaging others who may seek this honorable distinction, we make bold to say that there is no man in Pennsylvania who would fill the high office of United States Senator with greater satisfaction to the people than Galusha A. Grow. He has nobly earned the position by his services in the party, as well as by his fidelity to the great principles of free government.

[*From the Greensburg Hearld.*]

So far as we have had opportunity to judge of the sentiments of our Republican friends in Westmoreland country, we are at no loss to know who is *their* preference for the United States Senatorship. Last February Hon. Galusha A. Grow had their endorsement as our choice for Vice President—even over Governor Geary. Nothing Mr. Grow has done since has tended, in any way, to shake their confidence. There is certainly no Republican in the State more competent, nor more deserving or reliable. Full of energy, in the prime of life, clear-headed, strong-minded, and purely honest; of plain manners, dignified deportment, yet approachable by the humblest citizen; thoroughly tried and never found wanting, he is just the man we want.

[*From the Venango Republican.*]

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization. He has been an earnest advocate of its principles, and a fearless champion of progress, and equality before the law for all men. He has ever been identified with the interest of the tradesman, the citizen, and the workingman—in short, he is a man of the people, and a man whom the people will delight to honor. Mr Marshall has been an active public speaker for more than twenty years; and this, with his acknowledged ability, should be a strong argument in his favor.

We earnestly hope that Venango county will give Mr. Marshall her full and cordial support for U. S. Senator.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

"The re-nomination of Gov. Geary is almost a certainty, for he is not only without an opponent, but it is hardly possible that any other candidate will be presented to the Republican party. His brilliant war record is the first though not the most important element of his popularity. What the people of Pennsylvania think of his services in the army was cleary shown in the election of 1866, when he carried the State by a majority of 17,000. But a better reason why he should serve a second term is the ability and dignity of his administration, which has been characterized by energy and wisdom. General Geary, in the late canvass, was also active and influential, and his speeches and labors had an important effect upon the result in October and November. Nor should we forget that he is the warm personal friend of General Grant, who would be rejoiced to have his old comrade in the field supporting him during his administration. These advantages and merits make Gov. Geary the strongest candidate the Republicans of Pennsylvania could have."—*Philadelphia Post.*

Hon. W. W. Ketchum is also announced by his friends as a candidate for the nomination for Governor.

THE STATE.—OFFICIAL.—1868.

COUNTIES.	Auditor Gen. Hartranft.	Auditor Gen. Boyle.	President. Grant.	President. Seymour.
Adams	2832	3174	2917	3170
Allegheny	23880	14923	25487	14671
Armstrong	3987	3459	4062	3412
Beaver	3540	2675	3648	2624
Bedford	2625	3019	2687	2898
Berks	7413	13921	7917	13973
Blair	3841	3183	3986	3066
Bradford	7612	3863	7798	3538
Bucks	6981	7838	7085	7613
Butler	3723	3292	3803	3256
Cambria	2849	3587	2935	3558
Cameron	537	441	508	394
Carbon	2129	2772	2188	2745
Centre	3388	3765	3429	3646
Chester	8850	6658	9178	6490
Clarion	1908	2956	1998	2928
Clearfield	1895	3637	1974	3696
Clinton	1992	2765	2066	2882
Columbia	2077	4058	2143	4022
Crawford	7026	5390	7322	5455
Cumberland	3891	4433	4171	4594
Dauphin	6190	4538	6507	4397
Delaware	4016	2764	4166	2616
Elk	508	1054	568	1119
Erie	7702	4581	8007	4555
Fayette	3745	4773	3792	4608
Franklin	4321	4278	4451	4171
Forest	352	348	355	294
Fulton	782	1113	802	1107
Greene	1722	3374	1809	3301
Huntingdon	3473	2498	3417	2179
Indiana	4842	2301	4809	2223
Jefferson	2076	2094	2147	2068
Juniata	1467	1863	1473	1753
Lancaster	15313	8870	15792	8513
Lawrence	3691	1716	3889	1647
Lebanon	4267	2858	4345	2858
Lehigh	4733	6305	5004	6321
Luzerne	9992	13420	10728	14303
Lycoming	4680	5031	4713	4839
McKean	983	809	1028	730
Mercer	4793	4177	4979	4078
Mifflin	1858	1828	1846	1807
Monroe	735	2789	812	2915
Montgomery	7948	8905	8083	8863
Montour	1194	1683	1269	1697
Northampton	4452	7701	4791	7762
Northumberland	3694	4146	3825	4240
Perry	2570	2526	2664	2416
Philadelphia	60633	60808	60985	55173
Pike	338	1269	370	1313
Potter	1604	811	1703	693
Schuylkill	8192	9538	8707	9428
Snyder	1865	1343	1925	1318
Somerset	3195	1829	3261	1778
Sullivan	461	846	473	834
Susquehanna	4682	3357	4882	3392
Tioga	5410	2051	5549	1951
Union	2054	1340	2081	1277
Venango	4431	3761	4759	3774
Warren	2990	1882	3020	1757
Washington	4946	4948	5051	4867
Wayne	2698	3397	2909	3529
Westmoreland	5335	6569	5285	6360
Wyoming	1549	1765	1623	1766
York	6053	9006	6449	9094
Total	381068	321391	342280	313382
	321391		313382	
Majorities	9677		28898	

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, noon, and was called to order by the President *pro tem.*

The members present were Messrs. Wade, Corbett, Harlan, Morgan and Whyte.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray, in which he returned thanks to Almighty God that the country had been carried through the exciting ordeal of the ballot-box and prayed that from this hour the wounds of our land may begin to heal and prosperity be restored to all sections of the country, the journal of the last meeting and the concurrent resolutions of September 21st were read by Mr. M'Donald, chief clerk.

The President then said: "In accordance with the resolution which has just been read, unless it be otherwise ordered by the Senate, the Chair will declare the Senate adjourned until the first Monday in December"—and no objection being made, he so ordered, and the Senate stands adjourned to December 7th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Colfax, of Indiana; Messrs. Kelley and O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Kellogg, of Alabama; Mr. Dewees, of North Carolina, Messrs. Lincoln and Stewart, of New York, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, were the only members present. About a hundred persons appeared in the galleries.

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, successor of Thad. Stevens, was present, but did not qualify.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton delivered a prayer, in which he thanked God for the good issue to which He had brought the great issue before the country. "We believe," he said, "Thou hast inspired the people to come to right conclusions, and we already hail the beginning of peace and prosperity, which it is believed through Thy blessing will be stable and enduring, and we commend to Thee those who have been chosen to rule over us. May their lives and health be precious in Thy sight. Preserve them from any attempted violence or injury, and suffer not the community to be again brought to mourn as it was by violent hands."

The Speaker then said the recess having expired, the House resumed its sessions. If there be no objections the reading of the journal of the last session will be dispensed with.

The Clerk, Mr. McPherson, by direction of the Speaker, read the concurrent resolution of Congress under which the adjourned session was held, and as the House did not now order otherwise the Speaker said the adjournment would now be without a day, the next session commencing by law on the first Monday of December.

On motion of Mr, Kelley the House adjourned.

Democratic Support of Negro Suffrage.

There is reason to believe that there would be less opposition to a Constitutional amendment establishing impartial suffrage than has generally been supposed. The Southern Democracy are represented to be less averse to negro suffrage now, than they were before the election.

This is especially the case in Tennessee, where it is estimated that in many counties fully one-half of the negroes voted for the Democratic candidates. Of course, if they can get control of the State more easily and keep it more firmly by going for universal suffrage than by opposing it, the managers of the Democratic party will go for it with all their might. They will be just as earnestly in favor of what is for their own interest as the Republicans. Principle has a good deal to do with politics; but party leaders will pay more regard to it when they expect to make something by it, than when they don't.

The developments of the Presidential election indicate that in the long run the Democratic party will gain more than their opponents from the negro vote of the South. The truth is, that as a measure for the monopoly of power in the hands of the Republican party, as it has been regarded by some, negro suffrage will prove a failure. But it is not on such grounds that the more intelligent Republicans established it. They did it purely on principle, and they will believe in it just as sturdily when it smites them down, as when it enables them to carry elections with certainty.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The World For Greeley.

The *World* comes out in favor of Horace Greeley as a member of President Grant's Cabinet. The *World* says that Mr. Greeley's appointment would be one of the best General Grant could make, that "Mr. Greeley's oft proclaimed policy of 'universal amnesty and impartial suffrage' would be a virtual promise that the new administration will favor the prompt removal of all political disabilities in consequence of the rebellion, and that if the southern States should choose to restrict the suffrage by an educational or other qualification, the new administration would not oppose it, provided it applied to both races alike. Mr. Greeley is so ardent a Radical that these sentiments could be brought into the Cabinet with less offense in his person than in that of any other Republican eminent enough for a Cabinet station. Though he might be weak in administrative details (a drudgery that could be well enough performed by capable subordinates,) his teeming brain would supply many suggestions by which the cooler and slower judgment of the new President might profit. The South would remember that he asserted their right to secede, that he favored negotiations for peace on the basis of paying them for their slaves, and that he was the bondsman of Jefferson Davis. On the whole, we can think of no Republican that has rendered so great services to the party, whose presence in the Cabinet would afford so promising an indication of General Grant's desire to treat the South with lenity."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Cuban Fillibustering.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The Cuban fillibustering movement continues to excite the attention of our citizens, and it is manifest to every one that we shall soon hear of the descent of a body of adventurers on the Cuban coast; either from this port or the port of New Orleans. Yesterday a large number of recruits were obtained and it is believed that many of them left last evening for New Orleans by rail so as to keep in readiness to sail from that city in vessels that will be ready for them in a few days. Col. Gibbone has his hands full, and it is more than certain a great number of commissions have been issued during the last twenty-four hours to officers.

Over a dozen men left yesterday on the Moro Castle for Havana, who carry commissions in their pockets to enlist men for service against Lersundi.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondence confirms the report that Puerto Principe had risen in revolt. Five war vessels had been ordered to depart immediately for the scene of the insurrection.

A Commissioner, in the person of Aquilesa, a prominent leader of the rebels, is believed to have gone from the insurgents to Secretary Seward, to urge upon him the expediency of recognizing them as belligerants.

The Government authorities in Havana are quiet about the progress of the revolt, and it is believed that they are forced to confess themselves unable to subdue it. The insurgents are supplied with arms from St. Domingo.

Removal of the National Capital to the West.

A recent letter from St. Louis to a Washington paper has the following:

People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of Government will be removed here or hereabouts within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it, not to give importance to any particular city or locality, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi Valley. The capital, they hold will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining power in Congress yearly, through the formation of new Congressional districts. When all these vast prairies of the richest land and filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population will be so preponderant here that the seat of Government will necessarily gravitate to the point where it will be in harmony with, and an exponent of the national heart. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while in Washington to prepare to meet it by making our city so cosey and agreeable as a place of residence and resort that members will be unwilling to leave it to seek quarters of doubtful healthfulness on the banks of the muddy Mississippi.

Terrible Powder Explosion.

Sixteen hundred kegs of powder piled up near Granly Ford Nevada, for the use of the Central Pacific Railroad, were accidentally exploded a few days ago. The explosion of the whole mass was instantaneous, and the havoc made immense.

The powder magazine was in the camp where hundreds of men ate and slept, and the ground between the wagons which bro't the powder was covered to the depth of several inches with the powder which leaked from the kegs. The explosion was believed to have been caused by Pritchard, one of the killed, igniting a match on a wheel of one of the wagons standing in front of the magazine.

The killed are A. Pritchard, Geo. Rothlock and three Chinese, an unknown man and several Chinese were severely burned. One of the Chinese is reported to have been blown one hundred yards. Most of the horses and mules in the wagons near the magazine were blown to atoms, and one twelve mule teem was entirely destroyed.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Captain General of the Phillipine Islands will be removed by order of the Provisional Government. Gen. Prim. Secretary of War, has issued an order forbidding the attendance of armed soldiers at public meetings. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid continues his relations with the new Government.

Gen. Dulce, upon leaving for Cuba to assume the duties of Captain-General, will take with him a number of civil officials who are to replace the present administrative authorities. Very extensive powers are granted him in view of the troubled condition of the island. Civil marriages are now of frequent occurrence in Spain. The formation of a Protestant Church in Madrid has been sanctioned by the Provisional Government. Admiral Topete, Minister of the Marine, favors the Duke of Montpensier as a candidate for royalty.

THE GROWTH OF PHIADELPHIA.—For several years past the city has been growing in a manner that was thought would be but temporary, from the very large increase in the number of buildings of various kinds each year as compared with the previous one. The growth, however, continues as before, and the permits issued out on the Building Inspectors' office since the 1st of January last, show a large excess over the corresponding months of 1867. While during the entire year last past, the permits numbered 3,475, they reach this year in the past ten mounths, 4,016. The dwellings erected or in the progress of construction since the first of the year are 3,834, and the other principal structures are churches 11, chapels 2, school houses 10, factories 28, stores 99, foundries 3, warehouses 19. The other buildings were for offices, stables and similar purposes. Though the year is drawing to a close, there is very little abatement in the applications for building permits. Last month they nearly equalled those issued in April, and exceeded those taken out in September.—*Public Ledger.*

A REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Republicans, true to the policy that has proved so brilliant a success thus far, propose to increase the tariff rather than to reduce it, contending that what we should lose in custom receipts we should more than make up in enhanced internal revenue, in consequence of the multiplication of industrial works, the improved condition of the mass of the people, the increase of capital and the general diffusion of prosperity. If protection be beneficial to the great leading interests of the Republic, we cannot have too much of it. That is the tenet of the Republican Party, and under that it has now been acting for eight years past, with a success so astonishing that nothing but the stupid perversity of partisanship could have induced the Democrats to oppose a policy upon which the country has done so well.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—A. N. Bell, of Independence, Invo county, writing to his brother, James Bell, of Sonora, under date of September 21, gives the following account of a remarkable phenomenon: There is quite a phenomenon down on the Sierra Nevadas at the head of Kern river. The earth has been shaking for more than two weeks—almost a constant shake. It shakes the rocks down the mountains and makes the earth wave like the sea. It has not been felt here at all. I suppose a volcano is getting ready to burst out. The mountain opens like a hinge, hence it is not felt at a great distance off. The atmosphere has been very thick here for a week, and reminds me of the description given by Balwer of the scene of darkness that covered Pompeii before its destruction. Such a thing might occur here.—*Oakland News.*

AFTER the nomination of Seymour and Blair one of the Copperhead dodges was to show that the national debt had increased, and the Secretary of the Treasury aided it by lugging into his statement the Government endorsement of the Pacific Railroad bonds, $35,000,000, as indebtedness, when it was nothing of the kind. Now the Secretary is playing fast and loose with the money market, and to him is attributed much of the stringency of late of that market. It looks as if the Secretary desired to feather his nest by speculation before retiring from office. He seeks to emulate Robt. J. Walker, who before he became Secretary of the Treasury was bankrupt, and when he came out of office was wealthy, effected by manipulations with speculators through the medium of his office.

MR. SEWARD denies that he has been bargaining for real-estate in San Domingo. He declares that since an ungrateful public will not appreciate his services in purchasing Alaska, he has determined to quit the land business forever.

A COMING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—A private letter received at Washington on the 7th from a well known Republican Senator, states that he has prepared and will introduce into the Senate when Congress meets, a constitutional amendment providing for universal manhood suffrage in all of the States. He says that it can obtain the requisite two thirds vote of each House, and can be submitted to the required three-fourths of the State Legislatures, which convene next winter. It will be recollected that two Senators favored such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in open debate in the Senate, last session.

AN earthquake in Ireland on October 24th created the most intense excitement in the city of Cork, although the shocks were not perceived in the vicinity of that place. The effects of the internal commotion of the earth were felt at Newtown, within a few miles of Mallow, in county Cork, and at some other places between Mallow and Kanturk. The shocks were accompanied with a loud, rumbling noise, and an oscillation of the earth. Houses were shaken from their foundations, and in some instances the furniture was thrown down and broken. The shocks passed from north to south. At the time the wind was blowing a hurricane.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Democrat's* cable special says that the Pope through his Nuncio at Madrid, still refuses to recognize the new Government of Spain.

At a meeting of French bishops and cardinals in Rome, several reformatory measures were, to the surprise of the conservative members favorably received by a majority. Among the measures received, was one to reverse the council of Trent concerning the celibacy of the Catholic Clergy, and allowing them to marry. Another was to abolish the Latin liturgy and language of the nation in which the service is performed. These measures will be submitted to the Œcumencial Council.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Nov. 13.—At a council of Ministers held at the Tuilleries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of affairs in France, and a resolution was adopted providing for the use of the most vigorous measures for its suppression. The public journals will be exempted from interference if they refrain from inciting the people against the Government.

THERE is already quite a falling off in the number of murders and other infamous outrages in the Southern States. It is all attributable to the soothing influences of Grants triumphant election. We *shall* have peace.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

"A STORM at sea, with rolling waters—the whole weighing two tons"—is advertised for sale in an English paper.

A JUSTICE in Buffalo recently decided that umbrellas are property, and sentenced a man to the penitentiary for 30 days for stealing one of those useful articles.

THE Internal Revenue Assessor of Cleveland, Ohio, reports that the oil sales from the refineries of that city from July 20th to October 1st of this year, amounted in value to $2,100,926.

THE New York *Tribune* says: The Republicans of this State and of the whole country will gladly learn that the movement to detect and expose the gigantic frauds whereby the vote of this City was so monstrously falsified is being prosecuted with vigor and resolution. They may rest assured that it will be pushed on to the end. Particulars will be given in due season.

IT is very well known that in many parts of Louisiana the Republicans, white and black, dares not vote, and staid away from the polls, preferring to sacrifice the right of franchise to preserve their lives. A rebel paper of New Orleans publishes the returns of twenty-three parishes, which gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 32,032. In eight of these not a solitary Republican vote was cast, and five others gave respectively one, nine, two, one and thirteen Republican votes. The freedom which existed may be inferred from the fact that these parishes, for the most part, have a very heavy colored population.

THE New Orleans *Advocate* says that the Rev. Edwin Crooks, a Methodist minister at Eillican, Texas, was assassinated while on his way to Austin. The fiendish rebels first caught him and demanded that he disavow his Republican principles. He refused, and his assailants stripped the flesh from his body, but he refused to recant: they broke his legs, but he declined to fore-swear his honor and his faith; they then hung him by the neck till he died, a martyr to his church and his country. After the horrid murder, the colored people were premitted to take the body of their pastor down, and give it a decent burial.

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

CHEAP PAINTING.

COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

18sep3m

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE W. BLACKBURN, AUG. F. BLACKBURN, Executors.

30oct

Miscellaneous.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE; written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with 14 SUPERIOR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

This volume comprises 47 carefully prepared sketches, written expressly for this book, among whom are Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Jenny Lind, Florence Nightingale, The Cary Sisters, Gail Hamilton, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Anna E. Dickinson, Ristori, Rosa Bonheur, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Camilla Urso, and Harriet G. Hosmer.

The New York *Tribune* speaking of the publishers, says: So thoroughly have they done their work, that their volume, in paper, type, binding, engravings, above all in the excellence of its subject-matter, goes far to remove the reproach so often urged against subscription books—"only made to sell."

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success in selling this book.

One agent in New York sold 125 in one week.

One agent in New Hampshire sold 12 in five hours.

One agent in Massachusetts sold 8 in seventeen calls.

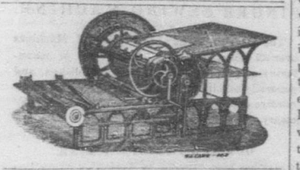
For descriptive circulars and sample engravings address S. M. BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

6not

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMP

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868.

Local Affairs.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Stockmann.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Linge. felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

IN TOWN.—Our esteemed friend J. B. Cessna is in town this week. He looks as though he had been revelling in Fulton County delicacies.

NONE of the ladies of this place as far as we have been able to observe have appeared with the "bend." Speaks well for their good sense, don't it?—*Fulton Republican.*

We have only heard of a few persons having slight attacks of it in Bedford yet. We hope it may neither become virulent nor contagious.

THANKSGIVING is coming. There is no more practical or pleasant giving of thanks than by giving the poor and hungry reason to feel that they also have something for which to be thankful. Therefore, while you heap up your basket with all the good things of the season, do not forget that other tables may look bleak enough without your help.

IN PUBLIC.—We understand that the Pattonsville Brass Band made its first appearance in Public on Saturday last at Woodbury, and that they acquitted themselves very creditably. Morrison's Cove has devoted a good deal of her attention to music, vocal and instrumental and she will no doubt fully appreciate the exertions of the "Band Boys."

BEAR CAUGHT.—Mr. Finouf has again caught a bear, making the second one he has caught this fall. Mr. Finouf having discovered on Monday morning, that he had a bear in his trap, came to town for assistance to bring his Bearship to town; which they did during the day, by leading it, by three straps, two attached to the neck, and one to the hind leg. Mr. John Jones, got the hannimal.—*Fulton Republican.*

"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."—Under this title *The New York Observer* is publishing a serial story, to run through a large part of the next volume. It is written by the author of the Prize tale, "The puritan of 1863." "Win and Wear," "Girding on the Armor," &c. The story will commend itself to ministers and all religious readers, by its high literary character, its decidedly evangelical tone and spirit, and its grand object to illustrate the wonderful workings of Divine Providence in defence of the right and bringing to naught the counsels of the wicked.
All new subscribers get the story complete.

THE December number of Lippincott's Magazine contains: Dorcas Bentley, an American Story; A Terrible Voyage; The Garden of Adonis, a poem; England and Napoleon III; The Art of Swindling; Pearl of Great Price—I; A Contribution to History; Songs of the Slave; Lonely Spots and Epochs; Claims of the Anti-Bondholders, and Reply to "Claims of the Anti-Bondholders;" The Young Priest, A Tale of Louisiana; Charles Loring Elliott, the Artist; On using Strength to Advantage; In Utroque Fidelis, a poem; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day.
Terms.—Four dollars per annum. Single number, Thirty five cents. *Club Rates.*—Two copies for $7.00; Five copies for $16.00; Ten copies for $30.00; and each additional copy, $3.00. For every Club of Twenty Subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or Twenty one copies for $60.00.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

BASS IN THE JUNIATA.—We see by our exchanges that our neighbors of Huntingdon County are making an effort to introduce the black Bass into the Juniata river in the neighborhood of Alexandria. We hope our neighbors may succeed better than we have done here. Quite a number of Bass were brought to this place in 1864 from Cumberland Md. and placed in the river. Whether they have increased since then or even remained in the river we are unable to ascertain. We have several times been informed that large numbers of small Bass were to be found in those parts of the river in which the original stock was placed, but have had the report contradicted about as often. So we are still in ignorance as to the actual facts of the case. One thing we know. We have not seen them ourselves. We hope that not only our Huntingdon neighbors but also others along the Juniata will persevere in their efforts, and we have no doubt that we will eventually succeed in stocking our streams with this delicious fish.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republicans of Bedford County, in pursuance of notice given, met at the Court House on Tuesday evening. The day and evening being very wet and muddy the torch light procession and illumination were postponed. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very respectable number of Republicans assembled in the Court House about eight o'clock and were entertained by the Republican Silver Cornet Band with a number of choice tunes, after which, the Chairman of the County Committee being from some unknown cause absent, the meeting was called to order by Wm. M. Hall Esq., and organized by the appointment of Captain G. S. Mullin as President, George W. Williams, George Blackburn, Samuel Vondersmith and Jeremiah Mentzer as Vice-Presidents and John T. Keagy Esq., and William Kirk as Secretaries. Mr. Hall then moved the appointment of D. S. Elliott, J. E. Satterfield, J. W. Lingenfelter and D. F. Mann a committee on resolutions.

Jonathan B. Cessna, Esq., of McConnellsburg, was then called upon and responded in a brief but eloquent congratulatory speech. J. H. Longenecker, Esq., our member of the Legislature elect, followed in a neat and happy address, returning his thanks to the Republicans of the district, and congratulating the party upon our glorious triumph. J. Lutz, of the INQUIRER, was next called upon, but declined, promising a speech on some future occasion, and called for our member of Congress elect, Hon. John Cessna, who favored the meeting with one of his usual eloquent and excoriating phillippics on modern Democracy. The Committee on resolutions here reported the following:

FIRST. That the Union Republicans of Bedford County assembled in mass meeting for the purpose of commemorating the great victory gained at the ballot box on the 3nd day of November, do hereby express their profound sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of Events that the cause of Constitutional liberty has triumphed in spite of the efforts of Southern traitors and their Northern allies, and of the machinations of corrupt and bigoted partisans, in spite of a reign of terror in the South, and of naturalization frauds in the North, we rest assured that under the administration of Grant and Colfax the Government of the people by the people for the people will not perish from the earth, that peace will spread the white wing through all our borders, and general prosperity will smile upon us as a nation.

2nd. That we cordially approve the declaration of General Grant that under his administration a man shall be safe to speak his mind without hesitation or hindrance in every part of the country.

3d. That the Republican Party may well be proud of its record and its achievements; That the foul blot of African Slavery which marred our national escutcheon has been wiped off, we trust forever; that secession from the Union has been done away with, never again to be attempted; and that free speech and free schools, and the rights of person and property are forever secured to every citizen who dwells beneath the Stars and Stripes.

4th. That we point with pride to the Gubernatorial record of John W. Geary. The ever ready tongue of slander of our adversaries has failed to find a flaw at which to carp. And we hereby recommend his unanimous nomination for another term.

5th. That we have heard with pleasure the name of John Scott, of Huntingdon, mentioned in connection with the position of U. S. Senator. Whilst others have been named who would grace the place, the high personal character and abilities of Mr. Scott make him, in our judgment, one whom the State would do honor to herself in selecting.

6th. That we hail with joy the election of Hon John Cessna to Congress. The bitter hostility and malignity with which men who were always in sympathy with treason assailed him renders his election doubly a matter of gratification to every true lover of his country, and his prominent industry, ability and zeal, will make him a most valuable member of the 41st Congress.

7th. That in Lieutenant Jacob H. Longenecker, Bedford County has furnished to the Legislative District a soldier of the Union well qualified by his professional knowledge, and high character for integrity to fill the place of Representative at Harrisburg.

D. S. ELLIOTT,
J. E. SATTERFIELD,
D. F. MANN, Committee

The exercises of the evening closed with a speech from Wm. M. Hall, Esq., in his usual happy style.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—It is understood that the Board of Directors have abolished corporal punishment in the Common Schools of Bedford Borough. This may be well and good, and whilst we will not discuss the *right* of a board to prescribe rules of government for a school, we will say but a word in regard to the propriety. When a teacher enters a school-room, it is presumed that he is acquainted with the rights and duties of his pupils; that he can establish school rules and administer school discipline. It is furthermore expected by his patrons, that he will govern his school, and the law concedes to him the authority to do so. By this, we do not mean that a child shall become the subject of severe treatment at the hands of a passionate teacher, nor that moral suasion and acts of kindness shall be discarded, but there are cases in every school, of rude treatment to one another, mischievous tricks, malicious destruction of school property, disobedience, disrespect and conspiracy and open rebellion against the rules of the school where force *must* be resorted to, to *compel* order and obedience, and in these cases it *ought* to be used. In a school of 350 pupils, (boys and girls) with as many differences of disposition and caste from the highest to the lowest degree, it is utterly impossible to have a good government upon the basis of moral suasion. There is a certain class of students who can be reached by appealing to their reason, but there is another class that can only be reached by appealing to their backs. Suspension and expulsion from school are the substitutes for corporal punishment. In our humble judgment, these are only applicable to those in their teens, in our colleges and academies, and when we force such alternatives upon a school three-fifths of whom know not the meaning of the terms, it is gross injustice, for we disgrace the pupil for life by making him suffer a penalty which in his ignorance he cannot comprehend.

Then again, the confusion that must necessarily accompany these measures. Let the Government of the United States tear down her penitentiaries and abolish her laws for punishing criminals, and the whole country would be a scene of blood-shed and riot. Let the school authorities abolish corporal punishment, and by that very act they loosen every pin that holds the school system together. Whenever they declare that there is no virtue in the rod, by that declaration they make every pupil his own master; they make the teacher powerless and at the same time they hold him responsible for the good government, and progress of his school, and the preservation of the furniture.

A practical illustration to show the teacher's position when his hands are thus tied, may not be out of place. Suppose that in a school of 50, during a recitation, a 140 pound lad of 12 or 14 years, in the first reader perhaps, when called upon, should positively refuse to recite and if remonstrated with, show his independence by going to his seat, drumming on the desk, using impertinent language &c., which would at once, as is always the case, cause one party or another to burst out in boisterous laughter and create general disorder and confusion which would end—when? not that day, why? 1st, because the teacher has not the authority to demand and compel order. 2nd, because the Directors who have the power, in pursuit of their daily vocations, cannot be found, and if found, must call a special meeting of the board and it may be three or four days, before they can decide by suspension, expulsion and disgracing the pupil for life, what the teacher could have decided in five minutes with the rod and with ten fold more benefit to the school, even were it necessary to have mauled a dozen of such boys within an inch of their lives.

METEORS.—The meteoric showers predicted by the astronomers for the 12th, began about midnight and as the sky was very clear, the watchers had a fine opportunity to witness the grand display. A few of our citizens remained up all night and say that meteors of great brilliancy appeared in the north and west about one o'clock and that they greatly increased in number toward morning. A number of early risers throughout the town and country, state that they saw a great number of Meteors between the hours of four and five. It is said, that the, "Chinese records of these phenomena extend back to 694 B. C., and from the seventh century B. C. to A. D. 33, sixteen falls of aerolites are recorded. Humboldt speaks of one seen in 1788 of a brilliancy greater than the sun at noon. One was seen in England, February 6, 1818, of a light equal to the sun. "These wonderful displays were, however, all surpassed by the memorable scenes of 1833, which were visible all over the United States and over part of Mexico and the West Indies. Mingled with the smaller shooting stars, which fell like snow flakes and produced phosphorescent lines, there were large fire-balls at rapid intervals, describing in a few seconds an arc of thirty or forty degrees. At Niagara the exhibition was awful in its grandeur. The firmament descended in fiery torrents over the dark and roaring cataract. Great alarm was produced by the meteors. But science, with its unfailing resources, "unwound the eternal dances of the stars, and tracked the comet in its blazing course;" and now men look for these displays as they look for any other astronomical visitations. As explained by Prof. Olmstead, these meteors probably emanate from a nebulous body which revolves round the sun in an elliptical orbit, the aphelion of which meets the orbit at the time of the annual exhibitions. The nebulous character is inferred from the fact that none of the meteors, though they fall with prodigious velocity, ever reach the earth in a solid state, all being dissipated in the atmosphere.

Our latest notices indicate that the meteoric displays seen in other parts of the country were uncommonly brilliant, and were observed to great advantage by the scientific sentinels.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—This old and able American quarterly, in its issue for October, well maintains its ancient and well earned fame. All the articles in its pages are marked by profound thought, impartial reasoning and ripe scholarship. "Philosophical Biology" is the opening paper, in which F. E. Abbott reviews the new philosophy of Herbert Spencer. The biography of "Massimo D. Aeglio" is the subject of an instructive paper, gracefully written by Henry T. Tuckerman. "The New York Convention" is impartially discussed by George B. Woods. "The principles of Geology" are fully explained by H. G. Adams. D. A. Wasson contributes a novel but thoughtful, though somewhat rhapsodical article on "Epic Philosophy." "The Political Situation in England" is carefully considered by Leslie Stephens in a very cautious but non-committal essay. The exciting story of "The Siege of Delhi is told in his own peculiar way by R. D. Osborne, George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy" is elaborately reviewed by Henry James Jr. The other critical notices are of the usual scholarly character of the Review. The North American with its able corps of writers has become a necessity to every one who wishes to keep posted in the general literature of the day, while to the student and scholar, like the English Reviewe, it is indispensible. Within its pages the leading social, moral, political, literary and scientific questions of the day are ably and fearlessly discussed by the brightest intellects and most thorough scholars of the day. The North American Review should have the support of all who feel any interest in the progress and elevation of American literature. Published by Ticknor & Fields; Boston. Terms; $6 per year.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON the 9th, inst, about two o'clock, as engine No. 46 was being brought from Duncansville to Hollidaysburg, after making a few revolutions, a loud report was heard resembling in sound that caused by the discharge of heavy artillery, when it was ascertained that the engine had blown up, some of the fragments of which were blown some five hundred yards from the track.

The engineer, Mr. Robert Patterson, was blown over one hundred yards in the air, across the Methodist Church, to a distance of over three hundred yards from the scene of disaster. He was seen whilst in the air by several persons, and as he came to the ground his body was observed to rebound to the top of the fence. He was torn open from the breast down, his bowels being entirely separated from his body, which were found some four feet from it, his head and face dreadfully mangled, and his body bruised and mutilated in all parts. His remains presented the most shocking appearance we ever witnessed. The fireman, Philip G. Davis, was blown about twenty-five feet from the engine. His head and face was badly bruised and crushed, and every limb was broken. Death, in both instances, was, no doubt, instantaneous. They were both men of large families. Patterson was aged about thirty-eight years, and leaves a wife and six or seven small children. Davis was aged fifty-three years, and leaves a wife and eight children most of them small. Their remains were brought to Gaysport, where their families reside. Hollidaysburg *Register*

DURING the high wind, which blew a perfect tornado, about nine o'clock on Thursday evening last, the rear wall of the new Methodist Church, corner of Adaline and Julia streets, in the Fourth Ward, was blown down part falling inside the building, carrying down with it the girders and joists which had been put in place, and part falling outside, entirely demolishing the chapel, used as a temporary place of worship by the congregation and by the Sabbath School. The walls of the church had just been completed and were yet green, and the frame of the roof only had been put up, consequently there was nothing to hold the wall, or break the force of the storm. The disaster falls heavily upon the congregation at this time. Not only has the work of completing the church been retarded, but the destruction of the chapel deprives them of a place of worship until the church can be repaired, and the lecture room finished and opened.—Altoona *Tribune.*

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle* an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after, my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

TRUE.—Dr. Franklin remarked that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends informing his mind, as he does for a dollar laid out in any other way. A man eats a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always a year behind the times in general information; besides they can never think much nor find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up without any taste for reading. Who then, would be without a newspaper,—and who would read one regularly without paying for it?

THANKS.—Our many patrons who called upon us during Court and paid off their subscriptions, will accept our thanks for their remembrance of the printer and his little bills. Each in itself is but small, but in the aggregate they make not only the printer's living, but are required to pay his workmen, his paper, type and ink bills and the thousand other items of expense attendant upon the publication of a newspaper. To those, who did not get to town or who forgot to call and pay the printer, we would say that we are still prepared to receive all arrearages and receipt for the same. We will be pleased to receve calls from all such at their earliest opportunity.

Go and see H. F. Irvin's fine stock of boots shoes queens ware &c, &c., which are just from the City of the very latest style, and all at remarkably low figures.

Mr Irvine is a clever and accomodating merchant, and his establishment is well known throughout the country. The height of his ambition is to curtail the prices and his many patrons will find quite a change in this line and no doubt all be satisfied when they go and see for themselves.

WE occasionaly receive correspondence and contributions from parties who fail to give their names. All anonymous communications without regard to character are consigned to our waste paper basket. We must have the names of all parties who wish the communications to appear in our columns the names are necesary not for publication but that we may not be imposed upon.

ON Tuesday Evening Next, Nov. 24th there will be a meeting of the Friends of the Cemetery sociation in thas Court House. at 7 o'clock. The ladies of the town are especially invited to attend. The object is to make preparatory arrangements to the holding of a festival.
A. KING, Pres.
H. NICODEMUS, Secy.

THANKSGIVING Services will be held in the Methodist Church on Thursday the 26 inst., at half past ten o'clock A, M, The Seremon will be by the Rev. R. F. Wilson.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

You may be too late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflamation, or Schirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient. 1m

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—There is not much demand for Cloverseed, and very little coming forward; small sales at $6 50@7 00. Timothy is nominal at $2 72. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel. There is a fair demand for Flour for the supply of the home trade, and some inquiry from shippers; the demand is, however, confined to the higher grades, which are held firmly, while low grades are neglected; sales of 300 barrels of Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 50@8 25 ₱ barrel; 500 barrels of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $9 95@10 50, including 200 barrels of Lancaster county within this range; small lots of family at $11 00@13 25, and extra at $8 50@6 75. There is no change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and sales of the former at $8 00.

The wheat market is very quiet, with sales of 1,500 bushels red at $1 90@2 05, amber at $2 10@2 15, and white at $2 20@2 25. Rye is steady at $1 40@1 50 for Western. Corn comes in slowly, and is very quiet, with small sales of old yellow at $1 13, and new do at 80@93c, according to dryness, and Western mixed at $1 10@1 12. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 67@70c. 6,000 bushels barley sold on secret terms, and 1,000 bushels malt at $2 30. Whisky is firm, with sales of duty paid at $1 08@1 10.

MARRIED.

In the Lutheran Church, Schellsburg, on the 11th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Dr. W. W. VAN ORMER and Miss H. SALOMÉ BUNN, both of Schellsburg.

DIED.

In St. Clairsville, Nov. 2d, of Typhoid Fever LOTTIE E. SILL, eldest daughter of James Sill, Esq., aged 21 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Amid a large concourse of mourning friends, Nov. 4th, she was conveyed to St. Clair Cemetery, and after the solemn funeral services, her body was lowered into the grave, where she awaits the resurrection of the just.

On the 13th of last September, she experienced a change of heart, and immediately connected herself with the M. E. Church, and to its means of grace was very much attached. Her experience was short but earnest and thorough.

Her friends mourn not as those without hope, for she retained a bright evidence until the last and just a few moments before her feet entered the cold waters of Jordan, she summoned her parents and friends to her bedside, and as each one leaned over her emaciated form and kissed her, she said with a heavenly smile, I want you to meet me in Heaven, and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus.
A. W. D.

On the 29th of October, 1868, HENRY CABLE, of Shade township, Somerset county, aged 61 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The deceased left home on the morning of the 29th ult. to go to Shanksville, a distance of ten miles, to a physician from whom he had been taking medicine for disease of the heart. Not finding him at home, he waited until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the physician returned. Having received the medicine, and intending to return home that night, he mounted his horse and started for home, but immediately began to sink forward and falling to the ground expired in 5 minutes. He leaves one surviving brother out of a family of 11 brothers and sisters, all of whom have died suddenly. The deceased was a prominent member of the German Seven Day Baptist Church for the last 30 years, and has ever proved faithful o his calling.

In Claysburg, Blair co., Nov. 5th, 1868, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN WERTZ, aged 19 years. 5 months and 14 days.

In Colerain Township, on the 27th ult., GEORGE DEAL, in the 81st year of his age.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

advertisements, except public sales and notices, will be inserted three months and ed accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

GAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the bscriber, in Bedford township, about the 1st ober: One dark brindle Bull, with white face, flegs white to the knee and hind legs white six inches, supposed to be about two years old One white and red spotted Heiffer with left pped; about three years old, and one red S with left ear cropped about three years old. Owner is requested to come forward, prove erty, pay charges and take them away.
ov3t JOHN B. AMOS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., to the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp'ed'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement and those indebted to said estate are rested to make immediate payment.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
PROF. F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.
Terms low but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.
The healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Water to the various Churches.
Steam and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
nov3mos.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, 18th day of DECEMBER 1868, the following valuable Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND in Juniata township, adjoining lands of Francis Haman, George Walker, John Luman, and David Harrier, containing 159 acres, neat measure, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, about 13 acres of which is good meadow. The improvements are a story and a half LOG HOUSE, spring house, double log barn, and other necessary buildings.
Also, an apple orchard thereon.
Also, the one undivided-half of the following described tract of land, adjoining lands of Francis Haman, David Harrier and David Shroger, containing 70 acres, neat measure, having a saw mill thereon erected.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
NATHANIEL KEGG, Trustee
For the sale of the Real Estate of John Kegg, dec'd. 20nov4t

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1868, all the following described real estate, situate in West Providence tp., late the property of John Riley, deceased, adjoining lands of Lewis Piper, Wm. Latta, Thomas Ritchey and others, consisting of a farm of two hundred acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance being the most valuable timber land in this section. There is a two story log house, double log barn, and other out-buildings on the premises. This property is well watered, and there is a never failing spring at the door. It contains a good apple orchard; also a fine peach orchard. Rare inducements are here offered to purchasers.
TERMS: $900 at confirmation of sale, balance to remain in the property until April 1st, 1874, interest thereon payable annually to the widow. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock of said day.
RECECCA A. RILEY,
JACOB E. RILEY,
A. GUMP, Auct'r. [20nov4t] Executors.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
Is now publishing a New Serial Story, to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled
"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."
All New Subscribers will get the Story complete.
We send Grover & Baker's $55 Sewing Machine for $35 New subscribers.
In order to introduce the OBSERVER to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

We will send the Observer for one year to
2 Newspapers, one or both being new, for $6 00
3 " two or all " for 8 00
4 " three or all " for 10 00
Or, any person sending us FIVE or more NEW subscribers, we will allow one dollar commission on each.
Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. Sample copies and circulars sent free.
Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
20nov2t 37 Park Row, New York.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for November (adjourned Court (30th day.)
Wm Rogers vs Riddlesburg Coal & I Co.
David Heidler vs H. & B. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Riddlesburg C & I Co. vs Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Simon Walter et al vs Jos. Helsel et al
Fredlin Smith et al vs Jno Cavender et al
Peter H Hawn vs Rudolph Hoover et al
Simon Walter et al vs Jno Boyer et al
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growdon et al
Michel Ritchey vs S S Fluck
P J Boemaker's Exrs. vs Jonathan Bowser
John Cessna vs Same
Jas. Garlick vs Abraham Garlick.
Henry Bridenthal vs Richard Hazlett
Wells & Hogue vs Thomas Johns
Hestr S. Barclay et al vs Wm Hoffman
Val. Steckman's Committee vs Dan'l Harshberger
Isaac L. Ickes vs G. T McCormick et al
Benj W. Garretson vs. Geo. Troutman
Jos. Griffith vs Jos. O. Blackburn
Isaac F. Grove vs W m Sumner & Co.
Michael Ritchey vs Homer Neice.
B W Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Mary Ann Hammond vs. William Koontz,
David Over vs G. W Rupp et all
A B Cramer & Co. vs O. E. Shannon,
Thos Crowdon vs Arch Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Solomon Dicken vs Moses Dicken's Exrs.
Certified, Nov. 2, 1868.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot.
5 nov

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—The Board of Directors of the Hoover and Marshal Oil Company passed the following preamble and resolution on the 4th day of November A. D. 1868, viz:
WHEREAS an assessment of four cents per share was made by a resolution of the Board of Directors on the 4th day of October, 1865, and a number of the stockholders failed to pay said assessment; and whereas the Secretary, by a resolution passed the 14th day of March, 1866, was directed to give notice to said delinquent stockholders that if their assessments were not paid on or before the first day of April, 1866, their stock would be sold as provided for in the act of Assembly under which the company was incorporated, which notice was given.
Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to advertize the stock of the said delinquent stockholders for sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1868, according to the provision of the Act of Assembly.
The undersigned Treasurer of said Company in pursuance of the above Resolution offers for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock of delinquent stockholders in said Hoover & Marshal oil Company.
H. NICODEMUS, Treas.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1868.-3t

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.
IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE
PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.
Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

THE FARMERS' BOOK)
140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:
HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.
Send for circular giving full descriptions.
FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!
Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

Miscellaneous.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Critical Notices of the press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

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The Publishers, encouraged by the great success and marked approbation which the Magazine has already gained, have made liberal arrangements for the future. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a Monthly Magazine of the
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HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.

Farm, Garden & Household.

WASTES OF THE FARM.

We spoke last week of the sources of waste on the farm in the want of proper management of manures, particularly in regard to their careless exposure to rains and the consequent loss through drainage. And when it is considered how great a proportion of the valuable constituents of yard manures are soluble in water, and consequently easily washed out and lost, it will be found that we have a multitude of sins and short comings to answer for in this direction. If what we have said shall have the effect to lead any to keep their manure sheltered and to apply it directly from the barn cellar, we shall feel that we have done some good.

Another great source of waste is to be found in the bad management of pastures. How many farmers take any pains to keep down the wild growths of every discription that come up in the pastures; the moss, the bushes, the mulleins, the white weed and all the noxious plants that infest our pasture lands?

Pastures are often overstocked, and this leads to deterioration. Some farmers turn in all kinds of stock, like horses, neat cattle or sheep, old and young together, and this is a source of injury and consequent waste. Of course the mere mention of these mistakes is a sufficient suggestion as to how to remedy them.

As to the effect of sheep upon pastures though opinions differ, we have no doubt it is generally beneficial. It is certainly so in the eastern parts of the State, where few sheep are kept, and where our pastures have long been fed by dairy stock, till it takes often from four to six acres to carry a cow. We have seen rough and bushy pastures more improved by heavy stocking with sheep and a daily feeding with cotten seed meal, in one season, than we ever saw one improved in any other way in twice or three times as long. But it may be true that it is better to change to horn cattle after two or three years feeding by sheep, and the reverse. Pasture lands properly managed are undoubtedly profitable, and hence the temptation to crowd and overstock them. Plaster and ashes mixed in the proportion of one-third of the former to two thirds of the latter, make an excellent top dressing. But it was not so much to go into details as to how pastures may be improved that led us to speak of them, as to allude to their general mismanagement as a prominent source of waste. The thrifty farmer will find means to improve them and keep them improving. If it is impracticable to use the yard manures upon them, he will use plaster or ashes or loam. As a general rule it is thought to be better not to plough them, even where this is practicable, as the herbage on old pastures, not too badly run out, is thought to be sweeter and more nutritious than that of newly seeded land. We have other ways that are equally good and less expensive.

The treatment of wood land is another source of waste which on many farms is a serious one. It is now generally understood to be better to cut them off clean and to let them grow up again, than to hack and trim them out, as many do. The thinning out system, has therefore been abandoned by the most intelligent farmers, leaving the thinning out of young wood lots to the care of nature. And this we believe to be the best policy.

And there is a great want of economy in the cutting and preparation of wood for fuel. How few farmers keep a year's supply on hand, well seasoned, dry and properly housed. How few have calculated the loss they sustain in burning green or unseasoned wood.

Even the most thoroughly seasoned wood contains about ten per cent. of water, but green wood contains at least 35 per cent. In drawing or hauling twenty cords of green wood, the farmer hauls at least 20 tons of water, or one hundred and twenty-five barrels and on burning it green he loses heat enough in evaporating the sap to boil about 12,000 gallons of water. It is poor economy therefore, to trouble the folks in the kitchen so much with the use of green wood. Let it be seasoned and dried under cover and kept in good supply.

Who can estimate the cost and the loss in fencing in this Commonwealth? How many old walls and division fences that ought to come down and be got out of the way? Thousands of acres are occupied with useless fence the farms cut up so as to increase the difficulties of running the mowing machine, and all the labors of the farm multiplied by frequent turnings in ploughing or using any other machine on the farm. It is a subject worth looking after with great care, and it will be found that necessary fences constitute a very serious source of waste and expense on a large number of farms.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

PROFITS OF FARMING.

At a recent discussion at the New York Farmers' Club in reference to the cash money profits of farming, it seemed to be generally conceded that the business failed to yield seven per cent. on the capital invested. We were somewhat surprised that none of the debators thought of giving the farm credit for the three great necessaries of life—house rent, table supplies and fuel. Viewed in this light, farming is the safest and best investment that can be made of capital. Take for instance. $20,000: let it be judiciously invested in a moderate amount of land, and all the stock and implements necessary to its successful cultivation. The proceeds from such an investment will support a family in a degree of comfort, and even luxury, that would cost six or seven thousand a year here in New York; and where is the safe, honorable mercantile or mechanical pursuits that will yield six thousand a year on a twenty thousand dollar investment? The profits of farming, except in a rare instance, will be found to diminish as we intend our operations beyond what is requisite for the comfortable support of a family, and this may be done as well on a thousand acres of land, and this is a strong argument for the subdivision of the great landed estates of the South.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

Too often, as we have traveled over the country this summer, have we witnessed a fine house, good buildings, and fence-line containing more or less rubbish, evidently the gatherings and pruning of the garden and lawn trees. Sometimes the street or roadway is clear of this; but while the grass is clipped inside the fence, that outside is left to grow long and rank, with more or less coarse weeds, presenting just that appearance to the man's grounds that the finding of a heap of dirt under the lounge would to the housewife, and giving him in our view no claim to a better name than would be applied to such a housewife.

Our horticultural readers should each and all strive to make the outward appearance of their grounds clean, neat and tasteful, first by keeping away all rubbish from the street, next by frequent mowing and destruction of weeds, and lastly by planting and caring for shade trees and flowering shrubs, giving themselves pleasure, and attracting notice from every passer-by, and again, as an example to those of their neighbors, who not being readers or have not learned to move out of their original tracks, continue to make brush-piles, keep hog-pens, and grow thistles, mullein, etc., in front of their house.—*The Horticulturist.*

Humorous.

A Single file—a bachelor.

The W(h)ine of life—constant complaint.

The Best eyelet-hole—the socket of the eye.

Song For a toper—"Comin' through the rye."

An Object of foul play—a hen-pecked husband.

A Good style of logic for prize-fighters—knock down arguments.

Is the business in paper declared quite stationary?

When is a cat like a teapot? When you're teasin' it,

The Essay on Man—A woman's attempt to marry him.

An architectural inclination—The leaning tower at Pisa.

Misery loves company—so does a marriageable young woman.

Troubles are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

Why are negro urchins like Nellie's prettiest charm? Because they are little dark ies.

Why is a quarrelsome, female a good thing to hang over a well? Because she is a windlass.

An exchange says that self made men, like other made men, are sometimes very badly made.

"Nominate your poison," says the bartender to the gent at the bar.

Sugar like a sweet temper, makes much insipidity agreeable.

Why is a water-lilly like a whale? They both come to the surface to blow,

"This is a grave matter," said the Medical student as he robbed the Church yard.

A pleasant style of suicide—to hang upon the notes of a pretty lady while she is singing.

"Are a man and his wife both one?" asked the wife of a certain gentleman, holding his aching head in both her hands.

"Yes, I suppose so," was the reply.

"Well, then," said she, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

My first is what lies at the door; my second is a kind of corn; my third is what no body can do without, and my whole is one of the United States. Mat-ri-mony.

A "Cultivator" was espied by a party of Nashville negroes, when one said: "A man can jist sit on dat ting an' ride while he's plowing." "Golly," said another, "de rascals was too sharp to think o' dat 'fore de niggers was sot free."

Two Gentlemen were conversing about wealth, when one observed:

"I don't care to be rich, but I would like enough so that I could live on four per cent. of my property."

"Well," said the other, "I am not so ambitious. I should be satisfied with sufficient for two per cent. to maintain me."

A Maine cotemporary describes a flag-raising at which there was "a very large assemblage," and the opposition journal says there was only two men and three boys present at the affair. Some one must have a very slender hold on the truth.

The following may be set down as one of the best jokes of the season:

Baptist Brother—I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough. There's too much machinery about it.

Methodist Brother—It is true, we have more machinery than you; but then, you see it don't take near so much *water* to run it.

One Word More.—"Father, I think you told a fib in the pulpit to-day," said a little son of a clergyman.

"Why, what do you mean?"

"You said, 'One word more and I have done.' Then you went on and said a great many more words. The people expected you'd leave off, cause you'd promised them. But you didn't and kept on preaching a long while after the time was up."

"Du They."—A wager was laid that it was a Yankee peculiarity to answer one question by another. To sustain the assertion a down Easter was interrogated. "I want you said the latter, "to give me a straightforward answer to a plain question."

"I kin do it, mister," said the Yankee.

"Then why is it that New Englanders always answer a question by asking one?"

"Du they?" was Jonathan's reply.

A dandy strutting about a tavorn, took up a pair of green spectacles which lay on the table, put them on his nose, and turning to the looking glass, said: "Landlord, how do these become me? Don't you think they improve my looks?" "I think they do," replied the landlord, "they hide a part of your face."

Asking too Much.—A young couple were sttting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind. But it just reminds me that I wish you would stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well sir. Since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

Artemus Ward once had an adventure in Boston which resulted as follows:

I returned in the hoss cart part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sot near me, and was tellin' a young man how much he reminded her of a young man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out, and smiling in a seductive manner, I said to the girl in spectacles:

"Don't I remind you of some one you used to know?"

"Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealin' a barrel of mackeral; he died there, so I concloud you ain't him."

I didn't pursoo the conversation.

Billings and the Bees.—The Bumbe Beel is one uv natures sekrets. They probably hev a destiny tew fill and are probably necessary, if a fellow only knew how. They live apart from the rest of mankind in little circles, numbering about 75 or 80 souls. They are borne about haying time, and are different from enny bug I know uv; they are the biggest when just born. They resemble some men in this respecks. Their principle bizness is making poor honey, but they don't make enny tew sell. Boys often rob them out uv a whole summer's work, but there is one thing about a bumbel bee that boys always watch dredful close, and that is their helm. I had rather not hev awl the bumbel bee honey there iz between here and the city of Jerusalam, than to have a bumbel bee hit me with his helm when he cums round suddiv. They are different from other war-vessels, the helm alwas minds the bumbel bee.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spiritaous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

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Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

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Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

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BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

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GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

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If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

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Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

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The best assortment ever brought to this place will be sold cheap, at

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REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

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